

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 17TH, 1900.

NUMBER 29

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## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A second edition of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of July. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor to The Rio News.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMOND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Av. da Maré, No. 170.—English service on Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a.m. and 7 30 p.m. Sundays; 7 30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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## Miscellaneous.

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## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Deputy Walker Martinez threatens, to disclose diplomatic secrets relative to Argentina.

—The loan recently asked by the municipality of Lima was not covered and has been withdrawn.

—A Spere telegram of the 12th says a military division under the minister of war will leave for the Acre district in a few days.

—A Spere telegram says that President Pando, of Bolivia, has refused to negotiate with Chili unless that power grants Bolivia a seaport.

—National defence societies are being organized throughout the provinces in Peru. National development of peaceful lines would be much better.

—A Santiago newspaper says the Chilean government has instructed its representative at Buenos Aires to demand the immediate discontinuation of the frontier.

—In view of the exchange of compliments between Argentina and Peru, the Chilean students, seconded by various politicians, are preparing friendly manifestations to Uruguay and Paraguay.

—On the 13th a Chilean journal *El Mercurio* formally charged that various deputies were selling accounts of the secret discussions of congress to merchants who were using the information in speculations. If true, this is about the worst scandal we have thus far heard about Chili.

—Stormy scenes occurred in the Chilean congress during the past week, the members sometimes acting like lunatics. One deputy took possession of the speaker's bell and declared the session closed. Insults were exchanged freely, and patriotism was a drug on the market. It does not inspire much hope for the future when legislators conduct themselves more like mobs than orderly citizens.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The U. S. gunboat *Wilmington* is going up to Paraguay. It will be interesting to know if Argentina will follow Brazil's example and raise objections.

—From January 1st to May 31st a total of 1,520,840 tons of wheat arrived at Argentine ports for exportation, of which the port of Rosario received 643,710 tons.

—The June receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$603,138.71, showing an increase on the receipts of the same month in the two preceding years.

—In the sixteen regiments of artillery and cavalry of the Argentine army there are 3,447 horses and 2,456 mules, and 39 horses and 16 mules attached to infantry regiments.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—The financial situation in Paraguay is said to be most afflictive. All business is paralyzed. Gold is at a premium of 836! The situation is to be studied. Why not apply some consumption tax stamps?

—The Indians of Jajuy to the number of 3000 have risen in rebellion having found that civilisation means only a bare living wage part of the year so that others may live all the land and all the wealth. Arms have been sent to the sugar mills and it is said that most of the tribes have already returned to work.—*B. A. Herald*.

—In the province of Salta, department of Rivadavia, there are said to be 130 leagues covered with locusts, and that in Mendoza, the northern parts of Cordoba, Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago, Tucuman, the Chaco and Corrientes, the pest has not been got rid of. On the Paraguayan coast of the upper Paraná the locusts are said to cover an extension of seventy leagues.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. William C. Morris has petitioned congress for a subvention for his three schools of 500 dollars a month each. We are afraid he won't get it. All the available money is needed to pay the sisters, aunts, cousins, wet-nurses and retired washerwomen of the people who received a large salary for throwing away the nation's money to keep up a decent appearance at the opera.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The municipality of Cerro Corá, in Misiones, are offering free grants of land, varying in size according to the number of persons in a family, to intending immigrants. The land produces tobacco, sugar cane, flax, indigo, olives, etc. There are also clearings of 100 hectares of land, sub-divided into lots of 24 hectares, belonging to government, which are for sale.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—On the 1st inst. *The Montevideo Times* celebrated its 12th anniversary, and its editor improves the opportunity to remind his readers that during all these years he has been able to do no more than make a bare living. This is to be sincerely regretted. Among all our exchanges there is not one more deserving of cordial and liberal support than *The Montevideo Times*. Mr. Denstone has done his work conscientiously and fearlessly. He has neither truckled to the government, nor to any aggressive private interests. He has discussed the affairs of the day with an open mind and independent spirit, and his opinions are always entitled to confidence. Such newspapers are rare, and it is therefore a duty to support them, for the good they do can not be overestimated. It would reflect positive discredit on the English colony of Montevideo were Mr. Denstone obliged to suspend publication for want of support.

—Since November last, when the first remount commission of the British government came here to purchase horses, no fewer than 20,854 animals have been exported to South Africa. These have been forwarded in twenty-seven vessels, the average length of the voyage being sixteen days, and their death rate from their embarkation to their landing in South Africa, only reached a total of 88 animals. These wonderful figures speak for themselves.—*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*, July 4.

—The United States must let it be understood in South America that territorial acquisition by force of arms will not be tolerated. Either the Washington government must take this stand or it must step aside and allow European powers to do so. This is the only logical sequence of its attitude on the Monroe doctrine. All the world knows that Chili is watching a chance to despoil Peru and Bolivia. It was not to the credit of the United States that it allowed the despoilment of Peru and Bolivia in the late war, but it must now define its policy and be prepared to follow it up. The only country which would do this is Chili and it should be notified of a halt in this direction. *Buenos Aires Herald*. [But how can Uncle Sam do so inconsistent a thing, neighbor? He is himself guilty of territorial acquisition by force of arms, and until his absorption of China, Porto Rico and the Philippines is forgotten he will cut a very poor figure telling others not to do the same thing. Uncle Sam can not pose as a disinterested champion any longer.]

—A few days ago the President of the republic received a lengthy letter, evidently written by a person not very well educated, to the effect that the writer was able to reveal all the details of an extensive conspiracy against the present situation, which, as he was pressed for money, he would reveal for the modest consideration of \$5000. This sum was to be deposited in notes in a certain hole in the wall near the Electric Light factory, on Friday evening, when the writer would fetch it, leaving in return the documents making the promised revelation. The trick was a little too obvious and stale. Two detectives were set to watch the spot, and the writer promptly walked into the "crazy trap" and arrested. He proved to be a young man named Alfredo Duarte, from the interior. Without much ado he confessed that he had nothing to reveal, and was simply trying to make a little money, having no means of subsistence. He evidently did not hold a very high opinion of the President's acumen, and will now have to repent his want of judgment for a period in jail, where at all events he will not starve.—*Montevideo Times*, July 1.

## CHILIAN AGITATION.

There is not an intelligent man in Chili or in the Argentine republic, who for a moment has been led to believe that the Argentine government has the remotest intention of invading Chilean territory or extending its dominion over disputed territory now in progress of settlement, previous to the decision of the court of arbitration. To do so would be a gratuitous illustration of hostility towards that country which does not exist. It would also be useless so far as any advantage goes, because when the arbitrator shall decide the question, any such snip judgment would not avail, except to exhibit the guilty grabber in a bad light. The agitation in Chili cannot be regarded as in any way the outcome of fear of aggression on the part of this republic, but as an item in a policy upon which the jingo element in Chilean politics has entered. Chili has her own views regarding her relations to Peru and Bolivia, and in order to carry out its schemes, it may be necessary to increase her armament, and to do this some motive must be put forward other than the true one, in order that the people of that country may respond to the cost and the call. If however Chili increases its war efficiency her neighbors must in self-defence do the same, and a return be had to the ruinous rivalry in arming.

If Chili continues to menace the peace of South America through her greed for territory, there must be a combination formed to checkmate the intrigue, and if it is necessary to arm, then must that be done. The government of Chili is not in this conspiracy, but there is a powerful party engaged in the work of undermining the government on this issue, and the breakdown of the health of the President gives them a chance they would not otherwise have had. It may be taken as certain that the Argentine government is closely watching the course of events there, and if this bellicose policy prevails it will be met with firmness none the less strong because vain. It is absolutely certain that the Argentine government will not retire one step from the territory occupied, until the decision of the court of arbitration has been given, and if Chili wants trouble on this issue it will be accommodated.—*B. A. Herald*, June 30.

—Dr. Martin Garcia Merou in his *Estudios Americanos* has brought out the fact that when the tax on alcohol was \$2 a gallon the revenue was \$15,900,000, while with a tax of 20 cents it had collected previously 90,000,000. When the tax was reduced from \$2 to 50 cents the receipts rose to \$55,600,000, showing that when taxation reaches a certain point it becomes profitable to defraud the government which is always done and can not be prevented. It was a curious fact that when the tax was a dollar a gallon the market price was about 90 cents.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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 10, Rua da Alfandega

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 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild Soline, Frankfurt a M } and corres-  
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 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 12th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Paranaíba, Pará, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and Country Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.  
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 and correspondents in Germany.  
 Messrs. Roca & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-  
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

Head Office: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
 ris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
 veloppement du commerce et de  
 l'industrie en France, and agencies  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.  
 LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
 Parr's Bank, Limited,  
 Lazard Brothers & Co.,  
 J. Henry Schroder & Co.,  
 Stewart Sons & Co.,  
 A. Kneller & sons.  
 GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches  
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and bran-  
 ches.  
 Schroeder Gebüder & Co. Hamburg.  
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 L. Behrens & Soline, Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief-cities.  
 PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.  
 and their correspondents.  
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.  
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Opens accounts-current.

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C. Blum,

Manager.

**DAIRY MACHINERY**

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER &amp; HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736  
 Profits in suspense . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro  
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Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
 Messrs. Harring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
 description of banking business.

**THE CONSUMPTION TAXES.**

As the government cherishes the hope that consumption taxes will compensate for the shrinkage in other sources of revenue, any information that can be obtained on this subject is very interesting. Full returns of the receipts from this source for the past half-year are not yet available, but those for the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office have been made public for the half-year, and those for the other custom-houses for the first quarter. The receipts were as follows:

Gen'l Rev. Office (half-year).	6,260,240\$748
Rio de Janeiro custom-house (half-year).	1,436,309\$927
Other custom-houses (1st quarter).	6,835,161\$000
Total.	14,531,711\$675

If these taxes continue during the whole year to be as productive as they were during the periods to which the foregoing figures refer, the respective receipts will amount to over 40,000,000\$. That they will do so is, however, very doubtful, for at Rio de Janeiro the returns for the 2nd quarter, in comparison with the 1st, show a decrease in receipts, and we suspect that there was a similar result elsewhere and that the decrease will continue during the rest of the year.

But, even if the product of these taxes should exceed 40,000,000\$, they will not, in our opinion, compensate for the shrinkage in other sources of revenue, since this shrinkage is the result of a corresponding shrinkage in the many classes of business transactions by means of which labor creates wealth and from which governments derive their revenue. At Rio de Janeiro, during the last half-year there was, for instance, a decrease of 59,194\$878 in the product of the railway transportation tax, of 84,083\$752 in that of the tax on the transfer of government bonds and vessels, of 33,450\$912 in that of the tax on the transfer of real estate, of 137,912\$440 in that of the tax on industries and professions and of 69,942\$532 in that of the tax on dividends.

These figures, as well as those relating to the decrease in the product of import duties show that less business was done in this half year than in the corresponding period of 1899. For this result consumption taxes and gold duties are largely responsible. For they have absorbed capital on which business men had counted for other purposes. and in this way they have restricted trade and in many instances prevented the fulfilment of obligations, thus not only injuring credit but also causing much pecuniary loss. The business failures and the restriction of trade that have ensued have thrown many persons out of employment, converting them from producers into mere consumers. One of the symptoms of this state of

affairs is the excess of withdrawals over deposits at the government savings bank at Rio de Janeiro, which in June amounted to no less than 1,066,442\$795, the deposits being 1,760,152\$ and the withdrawals 2,826,594\$795.

It is moreover necessary to deduct from the product of consumption taxes the cost of collecting them, which is officially estimated at 1,500,000\$ per annum. And it is also necessary to bear in mind that the army of office-holders, for which they are a pretext, might otherwise be employed in some useful industry.

And, finally, the espionage and black-mailing, of which they are a fruitful source, corrupt and degrade the people. These are some of the reasons why we do not think that the addition of 40,000,000\$ per annum to the sums squandered by the government is a compensation for the immense harm caused by consumption taxes.

From the London Morning Leader, May 24.

**SCRIPTURES FROM THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.**

We gave yesterday some particulars of the Scottish version of the New Testament which is shortly to be published by Mr. Gardner, of Paisley. We now give a specimen passage from the Sermon on the Mount (St. Matthew, chapter v.).

1. And, seest thou the thrang o' folk, he gaed up intil a muntain; and when he was sitten aboon, his disciples gather'd aboot.
2. And he open'd his mouth, and instructit them; and quo he:
3. «Happy the spirits that are low and cumble: for the kingdom o' Heeven is wadit for them!»
4. «Happy they that are makin their maen: for they sal fin' comfort and pence!»
5. «Happy the lowly and meek o' the yirth: for the yirth sal be their ain hadden!»
6. «Happy they whase hunger and drouth are a' for holiness: for they shall be steeh'd!»
7. «Happy the pitifu': for they sal win pitie theirsels!»
8. «Happy the pure heartit: for their een sal dwell upon God!»
9. «Happy the makkers-up o' strife: for they sal be countit for bairns o' God!»
10. «Happy the ill-thrait aunes for the sake o' gude: for they sal hae the kingdom o' God!»
11. «Happy sal ye be when folk sal uttack ye, and ill-treat ye, and say a' things again ye wranglessie for my sake!»
12. «Joy ye, and be blithe! for yere need is greet in Heeven! for e'en sae did they till the prophets afore ye!»
13. «The saut o' the yirth ar ye; but gin the saut hae lint its tang, how's it to be sautit? Is it no clean useless? To be custien out, and trancht under folk's feet.»
14. «Ye are the world's licht. A toon biggit on a hill-top is aye seen.»
15. «Nor wad men licht a cruse, and pit it uezth a cog, but set it up; and it gies licht to a' the hoose.»
16. «Sae lat yere licht gang aheid among men; that, seetin yere gude works they may gie God glorie.»
17. «Think-na I am come to do awa' wi' the Law, or the Prophets: I se no come to do awa', but to bring to pass!»
18. «For truly say I t'ye, Till Heeven and Yirth dwine awa, ae jot or ae little fails-na o' a' the Law, till a' comes to pass!»
19. «Than, win breaks ane o' thae wee'st commandments, and gars ithers sae do, he sal be ca'd sanna' i' the kingdom o' Heeven: but wha sal keep them, and spread them aheid, he sal be ca'd heigh i' the kingdom o' Heeven.»
20. «For I say till ye, Gin yere gudness gang na' yont the Scribs and Pharisees, ne'er sal ye win intil the kingdom o' Heeven!»
21. «Ye ken hoo it was spoken till the folk o' yore: 'Ye mauna kill; and whasae kills is in danger o' the Court.'»
22. «But say I t'ye, Whasae is angry wi' his brither-man, sal be in danger o' the Court; and wha sal say till his brither-man, 'Gonyel!' sal be in danger o' the Concill: but wha sal say 'Fule!' sal be in danger o' the fire o' hell!»
23. «Sae, gin ye fesh yere offeran till the altar-place, and thar be thinkin ye o' a sairness in a brither's mind anent ye.»
24. «Pit down yere gift forst the offerance-stane, and haud awa; first, be at aue wi' yere brither-man, and synce come and offer yere gift!»
25. «Mak up wi' yere enemy while ye are yet i' the highway wi' him; sae as he gies ye-na ower till the judge, and the judge till the officer, and ye be culsten until the prison.»
26. «Truly say I t'ye, ye come-na oot till ye ha paid the last bodie!»
27. «Ye hae heard it said lang syne, 'Ye sanna commit adultery!'»
28. «But say I t'ye, Whasae sits his een on a wumman wi' desire, has e'en e'en com-mittit the sin wi' her in his heart!»
29. «And gin yere richt ee ensuare ye, oot wi' t'aul cast it frae ye! It is for yere gude that ae member shud be destroy't and no that yere hail body shud fa' intil hell!»

"Sub Rosa" column, Morning Leader, June 18.

### THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

The cares of empire rest heavily upon the man in the last train. The worried Titan (very weary and somewhat tight) has scarcely learnt to talk glibly about kopjes and laagers when he has suddenly to turn one eye on Ching-chong-lo and his foolish fellow-countrymen, while the other is fixed on the golden stool in Ashanti. There is nothing like being a member of an Imperial race to bring home to one's mind the great truth contained in the old lady's remark, "Well, there, there's always something."

Now I know that I must not speak well of the Boxers, for they have suddenly become greater scoundrels in popular estimation than the Boer himself, yet I cannot escape from the suspicion that perhaps the gentle Boer is misunderstood. He yells "Foreign devil!" at all those who are not of his nation, I know, but to do otherwise would be un-Chinese, would mark him out as a pro-foreigner and a Little China-man. His unpleasant methods which we denounce so vigorously are his notions of patriotism.

Do not say that most perfervid patriots do even the same? Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett entertains and preaches the "foreign devil" doctrine in season and out of season, as becomes one of alien birth. Indeed, I have noticed when talking with my friend the man in the last train that if you analyse his patriotism it rests not upon love of this country so much as hatred of all others. And that is the case with the Boxer, too. He has the approval of the gracious lady who occupies the throne of his country. He has the clergy of the Established Church of his land on his side. The secret societies (Celestial Primrose Leagues) are with him. He "infects" in his strange uncouth way, and is ready to pull the pigtail of any fellow who fails to pay proper respect to his own national uniform.

I suppose that these patriotic warriors have their songs too. Cannot one imagine some such ditty as "Rule Manchuria," ending up with a rousing chorus stating that "Boxers never, never, never shall be slaves?" If they sing this sufficiently often, and if they wave the flag adorned with the yellow and writhing dragon, then in what way are they inferior to our own demonstrators of the street? The principle (if any) seems to be very much the same.

Moreover, the Boxer has a contempt for the so-called rights of property, when his blood is up, and when he and his friends are sufficiently numerous to riot with impunity. Perhaps he has heard of the Imperial proceedings at Scarborough and Stamford-on-Avon and elsewhere, and is paying us a tribute of that sincerest form of flattery, imitation. I only suggest these things as possible, for really when one studies the question from the pro-Boxer point of view he appears to be inspired by feelings and motives not unlike those which command respect here at home.

I can fancy the fellow as he loots, and tears up railways, saying with a grin that he is only pegging out claims for posterity, that he is standing at the parting of the ways, and must not shrink from the responsibilities inherited from his ancestors as a member of a Great Race. His reverence for Old Institutions ought to satisfy even the Duke of Cambridge. Yet the poor fellow is regarded as a monster of vice for doing that which is considered virtuous by ourselves, so true is it that circumstances alter cases.

And who shall say that poor Li-h's notion of sane and unaggressive Imperialism is not as good as that entertained by some very distinguished statesmen in our own favored little island. It is true that the Boxer murders missionaries, but it should be remembered that from his point of view they are non-conformists, and many a "sane and unaggressive" Imperialist in our midst would regard such a short way with Dissenters as a religious duty. I hope no one will suppose that I express any approval of these displays of Chinese patriotism, for I am not an Imperialist (New Style)—but if I were I should feel bound to extend the right hand of fellowship to the pigtailed patriot and embrace him as a Boxer and a brother.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 8.

### THE RUBONIC PLAGUE RUMORS.

New York, June 7, 1900.

Editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin:

Sir,—With regard to the current talk about the plague in Rio it has become the custom now to make sensational business out of any reports in regard to this disease, no matter where it appears.

To go back to the time when the J. W. Taylor arrived in New York last November with a supposed death from plague, it may be worth while considering that the owners of the steamer, who suffered so much from the treatment she received at this port, have found it to their interests to thoroughly investigate the case. They found that the man who died on the steamer in November had previously been in the hospital in Antwerp, on account of syphilis, and was taken on as one of the crew previous to the J. W. Taylor leaving Antwerp for Brazil. When this man arrived in Brazil his case broke out again, and he was sent to a hospital in Santos. From thence he was taken on board the Taylor, supposedly cured, but he died on the voyage to New York and was buried at sea. There was no doctor on board, and no one has ever been able to define his case unless it is by his antecedents, and the owners of the J. W. Taylor claim to have

investigated the matter to establish the above facts. On any of the steamers that have come to the United States from Brazil since then there has not a single case of sickness developed or been reported, and in about two October last nothing has been heard of any case of sickness. Steamships from Brazil are not quarantined in Europe, although boats like those of the Royal Mail and the Messageries Maritimes make the trip from Brazil to Europe in about fifteen days.

In Rio de Janeiro a list of deaths is given out daily, showing the number of all diseases. In former days there was never a day when some deaths from syphilis were not officially reported in the papers.

The Brazilian authorities and medical and commercial men down there seem to have found it to their advantage to attribute a good many deaths to bubonic plague and continually report in this shape. According to the last reports there have been 21 deaths in three weeks, say one per day, and in a population of 750,000 people (twenty times as large as Santos) this does not seem at all extraordinary, as compared with twelve deaths in Santos for the same period last year.

Europe evidently takes no notice of this bubonic story, as the markets themselves show, and at all ports in Europe steamers from Brazil are admitted without hindrance. They not only have a larger scope of communication there, but also much greater interest at stake, and if there were a disease in the form of an epidemic they would not only know it but would use the utmost possible precaution.

If the sickness in Brazil, so-called bubonic plague, is really of that character, then it seems to have taken all at once a very mild form, which is not consistent with this disease in actuality. There has not been a captain or a merchant who has arrived here from Brazil, who may be credited with understanding the conditions in those ports, who is able to say anything different, and it would seem that all confirm the idea that the sickness is not of a serious nature and is simply used as an instrument for other purposes, and the merchants of this country will find this out and ultimately learn to what extent sensational frights can be gotten up. Of this we have a good sample already in San Francisco, and it may be said that in San Francisco conditions are far more favorable to the development of bubonic disease, on account of the large proportion of Chinese there, or Asiatic people, the character and history of the disease showing that Asia is its home, Asiatics suffering where white people entirely escape.

VERITAS.

### S. PAULO FACTS.

The only possible thing to write about at the present time is Exchange. In the all-absorbing interest of that, other subjects are monotonous and unworthy of mention. It enters so fully into the life of every one, it is such an individual question that the discussion about it is perennial. Each day the subject is flogged out on all sides with unceasing vigor. Everyone is wearied to death by the never-ending topic, and yet it is the prop and pith of all conversation. When custom is threatened, nay, even necessities of life, are threatened, the month speaketh out of much fulness of heart. In those eight letters of the word is contained much more than at first sight appears. It spells out for a nation its history, while for the individual it expresses every range between affluence and want. In fact, for many, it is the alchemical factor of an equation which they spend most of their lives in trying to solve. To the schoolboy, it, with its varying values, is a source of never-ending trouble; after years of battling with it, he can still ask: "And what is it?" And who has found a satisfactory solution for the unknown in this grimmer equation? Yesterday 7, today 12, to-morrow 14, it is Proteus in its unguessable variety. Explanations of all kinds are rife—Rothschild, the government, speculative manipulation, improved condition of the country's finances, reduced importation—but as in the Bishop and Caterpillar nobody knows. One daily paper, in noting the dislocation of business caused by the fluctuation in exchange, says that if the government were jealous for the honor of the nation, it would put an end to such a state of affairs. Another laments: "We suffer patiently while our flesh is torn from us fibre by fibre." It regrets that the beautiful woods and fertile land are made so little use of, but that instead the stimulus of the appetite is dilled by the unhealthy stimulus of speculation. It thinks that the height reached corresponds to an improved condition, and wishing that it should not drop, calls for some righteous one to scourge the speculators from the temple.

The old "Praça," after remaining unoccupied for more than a year, is now being fitted up as federal government offices.

At the beginning of this year a law came into force inflicting fines upon those who failed to put certain stamps on receipted bills. As it was only published on the official paper, there were many who were unaware of its provisions. Many therefore have unwittingly transgressed, and consider themselves hardly treated when called upon to pay the heavy fine. Representations have been made to the government, who, it is to be hoped, will make a postponement of the date on which the law should come into operation.

To prevent further conflicts between the Camara agents and the police, the prefeito of S. Paulo has issued a memorandum calling upon the agents to abstain from giving any cause of offence, and if they should be dis-

turbed in the performance of their duties by the police, they are not to resist, but to forward complaints through the proper channel. Certainly very good advice, but until the limits of municipal authority are clearly defined, it is another case of the Musketeers of the King versus those of the Cardinal.

On Friday evening was held in "Rotisserie Sportsman" a concert in aid of the Indian Famine Fund. An attractive program was provided, which was successfully carried out. At its conclusion Mr. Lupton thanked those who had helped such a good cause. Mr. D. MacNicol, the indefatigable organizer. Professors Bastiani and Chiffarelli, D. Elvira Brandao, Mrs. Walker, the Misses Krug, N. Gray, E. J. Macdonald, Greenland, and Vanorden, and thought that they had been most heroic in coming off so famously when incommoded by the prevailing influenza. The amount collected at the door will be augmented by a collection in church for the convenience of those who were not present.

A correspondent writes a note to the editor courteously telling him that from time to time he finds opinions expressed in its columns with which he cannot agree. This is the case with the editor himself, and in fact it is true of every paper which he reads. We fear there is no help for this unless we quit reading. We never sat down at the table of a hotel that we did not find on the bill of fare, dishes we did not like, but in that case we tried to find out whether we could make out a dinner from what we did like, and let out other things alone. He is not a clever man who cannot get out of almost any newspaper what it costs. Nothing we buy gives so much for so little. Maudlin papers, mankind and the world are full of things which do not please us.—Buenos Aires Herald.

A German Couple without children, offer their services, the wife as first class cook and the man as waiter. Write to this office. (31.)

F. W. SPRENGER,

SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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F. W. SPRENGER,

TAILOR,

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Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of the capital.

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— It is said that President Campos Salles will be accompanied in his visit to Buenos Aires in September by his minister of foreign affairs, minister of marine and by General Cantanaria representing the minister of war.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 17th, 1900.

IN ADDITION to what we have previously written in regard to the efforts of the sanitary authorities of this city in their treatment of an alleged epidemic of bubonic pest, there is still another error which merits serious attention—that of quarantine restrictions. It has been clearly demonstrated that these expensive restrictions are comparatively worthless. They rarely prevent the spread of an epidemic disease unless all communication is rigidly closed, and even then running water will carry it, as has occurred with cholera. A sanitary cordon at Santos did not prevent the alleged pest from appearing in S. Paulo, nor rigorous non-intercourse in Argentina against Paraguay prevent outbreaks in Rosario and Buenos Aires. The same result has been noted with cholera, which breaks through sanitary cordons and quarantines with the greatest ease. That it is necessary to take precautions and to adopt measures for checking the progress of an epidemic disease, no one will dispute, but what are they to be? Shall they be limited to restrictions upon travel and commerce, or shall we take the broader view that the only true safeguard is that of rendering ourselves less subject to infection? Money enough is spent in quarantine stations, quarantines and sanitary organizations every year on this coast to cover a considerable part of the cost of cleaning up the cities and keeping them free from epidemic disease. Taking the present epidemic as an example, the money spent on purely restrictive measures would have gone far toward putting this city in a better sanitary condition. To spend a thousand contos on sanitary inspectors, sanitary guards, lazarettos, boats, disinfectants, bacteriological laboratories, etc., is practically a waste of the money as long as nothing is done to improve the sanitation of the city. To spend money on destroying vegetable gardens and in restricting commerce in certain articles of food, is simply to prepare the way for a more virulent form of the epidemic. What we want are clean streets, clean habitations, good drainage, good water, cheap and wholesome food and a better knowledge of the laws of health. Absolutely nothing is done to instruct the people, free public baths are unknown, and sanitary precautions are limited to the use of disinfectants which make a strong smell. Sprinkling carbolic acid about a house may give a sense of security, but it is of doubtful utility. Soap and water would really be far better. It should be remembered that for a debilitated, starving and dirty people there can be no sure protection against epidemic disease, and money expended on artificial restrictions will be thrown away.

A TELEGRAM from Paris on the 11th explains the conflicting telegrams of the preceding day in regard to the approval of the reciprocity agreement. The senate first approved the accord, and then in a subsequent session re-

considered the vote and rejected it. The reasons for this singular and contradictory action are not given, nor do we know whether the vote is final. If it is final, then the accord is at an end and Brazil must impose the maximum tariff on French imports, or confess that it was adopted *para inglês ver*.

UNDER the orders of the director-general of public health, who should be termed the sponsor-general of public misery, the police and firemen have continued their shameful work of destroying the vegetable gardens in this city, thus prejudicing and impoverishing a deserving class of poor people without any corresponding benefit to the public. A greater injustice was never perpetrated, and it reflects no credit on the Brazilian people that they are tamely submitting to it. Even were these gardens perilous to health, the municipality should indemnify their owners, for in that case the benefit would be general and the cost therefore should be common. Foreigners are not likely henceforth to settle in a country where such outrages are possible, for they show that there is not only no security for property but also that there is no sense of justice.

UNHAPPILY, there seems to be no further hope of the safety of the foreign legations in Pekin. On the contrary, from the fragmentary reports received it would seem that all the foreign residents there were massacred, and it is to be feared that they were tortured as well. It is a calamity which will profoundly impress the whole civilized world, and it is needless to add that exemplary punishment will be meted out to China for the outrage. Our personal interest here in Rio de Janeiro is largely centred in the fate of Mr. E. H. Conger, the American minister, and his estimable wife, who were well known here and in Petropolis. Mr. Conger was transferred from the United States legation here to that of Pekin. He was serving his second term here, and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of high character and exceptional ability, and his terrible death at the hands of the Chinese will not only occasion widespread grief, but will demand a swift and exemplary punishment.

IN VIEW of the efforts making in favor of compulsory serum inoculation against bubonic pest, it is desirable to call attention to the fact that a recent measure of this character in San Francisco, California, imposed against the Chinese and Japanese only, failed because the courts refused to sustain a discriminating act, and because it was proved that the inoculation was frequently injurious if not dangerous. Cases were reported where perfectly healthy Chinese had been made seriously ill by the inoculation, and it became evident that medical science is still without exact and conclusive knowledge in regard to the effects and value of this method of treatment. In view of this, and also in view of the inability of medical men to give positive assurances of the value of serum inoculation against bubonic pest, the treatment must be considered as still experimental, and therefore unsuited to compulsory use. Add to this the further circumstance that inoculation against enteric fever, from which so much was expected in the British army in South Africa, has resulted in failure, and we have another reason why we should go slow in this method of treatment. It was considered certain that a preventive against enteric fever had been found, and so certain were the British military authorities of this that they made inoculation obligatory in the rank and file. The treatment caused some deaths and some physical breakdowns, and then it was discovered in camp that it neither protected the soldier against infection, nor modified the character of the disease. In fact, the treatment was absolutely valueless, and this has lately been admitted by the medical press. With these facts on record it would be decidedly criminal to enforce compulsory serum inoculation in this city, and particularly so when so little is known of its results.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 27.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill exempting Brazilian commercial clerks from service in the national guard in time of peace, establishing rifle clubs and imposing a tax of 50¢ per annum on foreign merchants, book-keepers and commercial clerks.

JUNE 28.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Augusto Severo moved to place on the docket the bill for a statue of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

JUNE 30.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy José Boiteux asked for the report of the respective committee on the claim of officers of the municipal battalion to pay for their services in 1893. Deputy Sá Freire introduced a bill for organizing another police battalion. Deputy Heredia de Sá introduced a bill for applying to the Rio de Janeiro water works for five years the net product of the respective water rates.

JULY 2.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Floriano de Moraes introduced a bill on the nature of obligations.

JULY 3.—*Senate.*—Senator Gonçalves Chaves introduced a bill on public lands.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Anísio de Abreu introduced a bill on civil and penal justice in the federal district. Deputy Floriano de Moraes moved to appoint a committee of three for revising the bankruptcy legislation of the country.

JULY 4.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Alves Barbosa introduced a bill on fisheries. He distributed that for over a week there had not been a quorum in the chamber. He requested deputies who were out of town to hasten their return.

JULY 5.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—There was received a communication from Deputy Irineu Machado asking the chamber to grant permission for his trial. There was also received a petition from Gen. Arthur Oscar asking congress to vote a medal for the officers and soldiers who had taken part in the war in Bahia in 1897. This petition, which had been forwarded by the war department, was accompanied by a communication from the minister of war deprecating the idea of celebrating military services rendered in intestine struggles. Deputy Emeraldino Bandeira introduced a bill for altering art. 13 of law No. 221 of Nov. 20, 1894.

## COFFEE NOTES

The French senate adopted on the 10th inst. the resolution already passed by the chamber which approves the diminution in the import duty levied on Brazilian coffee agreed upon by the governments of the two countries. The *Journal's* special telegram from Paris of the same date says that the senate rejected this resolution.

The *Journal's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the opposition to the reduction of duties on Brazilian coffee was not only due to the fear that Brazil would increase her export duties, but also to the loss of 16 millions francs of revenue—5 millions from Brazilian coffee and 11 millions from others enjoying some favored nation treaties. It is not believed in Paris, he says, that Brazil would have gained much with the new arrangement, because the new law would have reduced the import duty on French colonial coffees to 58 francs, instead of to 68 francs, which would have prevented an increased consumption of Brazilian coffee. This, of course, depends on the supply. If more colonial coffee is obtainable, it will more operate against Brazilian coffee, but if not then the reduced duty would help Brazil in so far as it served to increase consumption through a cheaper beverage.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

The governor of Bahia, who has been ill, is now convalescent.

The new governor of Amazonas has taken charge and is now receiving compliments and revenue.

On the 14th the governor of São Paulo pardoned three convicts, and all the police soldiers guilty of first desertion.

A telegram from the Brazilian consul at Genoa says that Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro is recovering from his attack of insanity, and is now convalescent.

The *Journal Minas Geraes* says that the gold mines, Morro Velho, Passagem, S. Bento, Jaca Vieira, Santa Quitéria, Cotoão and Honório Bicalho, situated within a radius of about 12 leagues, employ 5,000 men and turn out about 76,000,000 worth of gold per annum.

The stock raisers at Mogyimirim, São Paulo, have telegraphed to the President asking for the rescission of the fresh-beef contract, and reclaiming liberty of commerce. Perhaps the contract might be rescinded, but liberty of commerce is quite out of the question. It would be fatal to the republic.

The Amazonas state government has ordered the payment to Srs. Francisco Nicolão dos Santos & Co. of the first instalment of 2,800,000 for the construction of a new gubernatorial residence, in substitution of another new edifice partly finished and then ordered to be torn down. Means for spending money are becoming scarce in Manaus when costly edifices partly finished are torn down in order to make way for new contracts. But that is how the business is effected and how the enormous revenue of that state, derived from export duties on rubber, is expended. And the worst feature of it all is that there is no voice raised against it anywhere. What future can there be for a people who are not shocked by such wholesale robberies?

## SANTOS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We are indebted to the honorary secretary of the Santos Athletic Club, Mr. F. J. Colbourne, for the following list of events for the Annual Sports, which are to take place on the José Menino ground on August 15th:

Throwing the Cricket Ball, open;  
100 Yards Flat Race, open;  
Long Jump, open;  
Putting the Weight, open;  
120 Yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup), open to members of Santos Athletic Club only;  
High Jump, open;  
Bicycle Race, 1 mile, members only;  
220 Yards Flat Race, handicap, open;  
120 Yards Hurdle Race, to flights, open;  
1/4 mile Flat Race, handicap, open;  
Married men's Race, 120 yards, handicap, members only;  
Walking Race, one mile, handicap, open.

The entrance fee for members of the S. A. C. is 2500, non-members 5000, each event. All entries for the above must be made to F. J. Colbourne, c/o Western Telegraph Co. L.A., Caixa 56, on or before 25th July.

Besides the above, there will be a variety of other races, including a Boys' Race, a Girls' Race, a Consolation Race, etc., entries for which will be received on the ground.

## RAILROAD NOTES

The Central railway is about to issue excursion tickets for stations on the Minas and Rio, Synchialy and Minas railways, good for 15 days, except for Cambuquira, Aguas Virtuosas and Oxaunbá, which will be valid for 40 days.

The report of the União Valenciana railway for 1899 shows a large decrease in receipts, except from animals, wagons and telegraph. There was a reduction of 17,957,590 on coffee, to 57,560 on merchandise, and the passenger receipts fell from 42,291,840 in 1893 to 35,340,600. The decay of the state of Rio de Janeiro seems to be general.

On the 11th inst. the federal treasury received from the Central railway the sum of 599,342,507, comprising the receipts of that line for the preceding week. As this sum includes the amounts received for account of connecting lines, it may be assumed that the actual receipts of the Central railway for the week were not over 500,000, which represent about 26,000,000 a year.

The April traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway amounted to 98,335,580 in currency, against 106,447,310 in the same month of last year, showing a decrease of 8,111,730. Exchange being 8 1/16 d. this year, against 7 3/16 d. last, these currency receipts yielded in sterling £3,354 for last April against £3,187 for April 1899, a gain of £167. The total receipts since 1st January in sterling were £17,610, against £11,417 in the same period of 1899, showing an increase of £6,193.

The electric trams in São Paulo are provided with passenger registers and the conductor is expected to pull a cord and register every fare received. The nervous passenger, however, is accustomed to jump up and pull a bell cord when he wants the tram to stop, and he generally catches on to some cord or sight he is unconsciously pulling the mischief with the conductors by registering a fare instead of ringing a bell. Of course the conductor has to account for all these registers, and bank rupee is staring him in the face.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending July 7th were 238,486 in currency, against 397,956 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a serious decrease of 159,470. The rate of exchange this year was 12 29/32 d., against 8 1/4 d. last, and the sterling equivalents of the above receipts were £12,825 for this year and £13,472 for last, showing a decrease of £647 for the week in question. The total receipts since January 1st have been £248,975, against £231,201 in the same period of last year, an increase of £17,772. From this it will be seen that the sterling surplus is now steadily diminishing and unless the new coffee crop brings in a largely increased traffic the gain of the first months of the year will be counterbalanced long before the end of the year.

Now that the minister of finance is having matters arranged to his liking, perhaps he will feel inclined to listen patiently to the directors of the foreign-owned railways in Brazil who have been losing not a little through the operations of the funding loan. This is what the chairman of the Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Co. Ltd. said on that subject to the shareholders at the last general meeting in London:—“But for that unfortunate funding scheme we should have been able to recommend a five per cent. dividend this year, instead of only two per cent. The loss to this company by the sale of the script is just about the equivalent of a three per cent. dividend, and, therefore, we are in this position, that through no fault of our own we are only able to recommend a two per cent. distribution. The operation of the funding scheme has only another year to run, and I trust and hope that after the breathing space which the Brazilians have had, we may expect to hear that, in exchange for the loss which their creditors have suffered, Brazil has put her shoulder to the wheel, and will endeavor to resume the payment of its gold obligations. If that is so, and I think we may all hope that such will be the case, we may expect to get back to a five per cent. dividend rate. There is, of course, the temptation to Brazil to follow the unfortunate example of some people in parts of Argentina, and having once issued paper to continue to do so, but we hope such will not happen.”

## SHIPPING NOTES

Argentina and Uruguay have suspended sanitary restrictions against all Brazilian ports except Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

The Messageries Maritimes company having dropped on its knees, figuratively speaking, and assured the director-general of public health that the Bahia incident (where some Brazilian passengers were not allowed to go ashore from the str. *Clitia* on account of Argentine prohibition), that functionary has graciously relented and has had his expectant thunderbolts drawn. “But don't let it happen again.”

A telegram some weeks ago stated that thirty days quarantine had been imposed at New Orleans on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro, but like most telegrams it deceived us. The Picaune says that vessels leaving a port where bubonic pest has existed thirty days after the last case may have immediate entry, subject only to disinfection. This leaves the admission of vessels from infected ports dependent on other resolutions.





—On the 11th inst. the minister of finance suspended his important manipulations of the exchange market long enough to write to the director of the *recebedoria* that a hat-shop on the Gonçalves Dias and a shoe-shop on the Ouvidor were not affixing consumption stamps to their stocks as provided by law. Also that the 30 reis tax on posters is not being properly enforced. It is to be feared that homeopathy in taxation is giving the minister much worry and trouble.

It is desirable to remember that there is a great deal of humping in the *eligatious* which occur periodically on the Rua do Ouvidor. In the first place the prices asked in these shops are exceptionally high, much higher than in side streets. When a *eligatious* comes, therefore, the reduced price is generally no better than for what the same article can be bought in a less pretentious shop. We have frequently proved this, and lately we found that the reduced price on an article of common use in a *eligatious* sale on the Rua da Quitanda was exactly the ordinary price for the same article in the Rua da Uruguaiana.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The caixa da amortização has resolved to issue new 2,000 notes of the 9th estampa. They are very much needed.

—In Macédo on the 11th inst. over 127,000 of state bonds were burned. These are said to be the last of the issue. We presume the fractional bonds, to be used as currency, are referred to.

—The receipts of the general revenue office (*recebedoria*) of this city during the half year ending June 30 were 12,619,362.518, against 10,459,551.825 in the corresponding period of last year. This year's returns contain new items of taxation which did not appear in last year's returns.

—The *Jahd* adherents who are unwary of the harm done by the fluctuations in exchange are better informed in regard to the result of the extension of the stamp tax and they have very properly petitioned congress against the law extending that tax.

—The customs receipts collected in gold amounted during the last half year, it is stated, to 9,890,068.8 against 8,423,296 in the first half of 1899. Thus an increase of 50% in the rate of taxation has produced an increase of only a little over 17% in the amount of revenue. Instead of averaging 2,292,166.6 a month, as is estimated in the budget, these receipts have averaged only 1,618,344.5 a month.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 17th, 1900.			
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800), gold.	27 d.		
do of the Brazilian milreis (1800) in U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per \$100.	54 7/8 cts		
do of \$100 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold.	182 1/2		
do of £ 1 ster. in Brazilian gold.	8 800		

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today 12 3/8 d.

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 24 1/8

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 453 rs. gold

Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per \$100 24 7/8 cts

Value of \$100 (\$4.86 per \$100) in Brazilian currency (paper) 182 1/2

Value of £ 1 sterling " 8 800

### EXCHANGE.

July 9.—Today's market was quiet and few alterations in rates occurred. Business was restricted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 13 1/2—13 1/2 closing 13 1/2

Private bills opening 13 1/2 closing 13 1/2

Official value of the milreis 453—453 gold.

July 10.—Rates dropped heavily during the day; there was a good deal of business done, though, owing to delayed remittances.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 13 1/2—13 closing 13 1/2

Private bills opening 12 nominal closing 12 nominal

Official value of the milreis 453—453 gold.

July 11.—The market was still weak not having recovered yet from yesterday's panic. Movement was almost nil.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills opening 13 1/2 closing 13 1/2

Private bills opening 11 1/2 closing 11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 453—453 gold.

July 12.—Today's market was steadier and rates improved a little; there was still very little movement.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 13 1/2 closing 13 1/2

Private bills opening 12 1/2 closing 12 1/2

Official value of the milreis 453—453 gold.

July 13.—The market was steady and rates were firm; transactions were still limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 12 1/2—12 1/2 closing 12 1/2

Private bills opening 12 1/2 closing 12 1/2

Official value of the milreis 449—451 gold.

July 14.—National holiday.

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th July, 1900.

### Exports.

Coffee.—Heavy purchases on one day last week brought the total sales for the week up to 44,000 bags, against 22,000 in the preceding week. A prompt advance in prices on the part of sellers checked the sales. The receipts for the week were 35,700 bags, and the shipments 19,700. Prices have been advanced about 400 reis per arroba during the week and the market opened firm yesterday with another advance of 200 reis.

Foreign advices report a rising market and good demand. Last week's sales were: New York 17,000 bags, Havre 15,000, Hamburg 8,000, London 61,000; total 474,000 bags, against 17,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 1,065,000 in the preceding week. The detailed movements of the market during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
July 9. 10,000—10,500	2,000 bags.	68,000
" 10. 10,500—10,500	"	6,000
" 11. 10,500—10,500	"	6,000
" 12. 10,500—10,500	"	6,000
" 13. 10,500—10,500	"	6,000

The shipments since our last report have been:

9,997 bags for the United States	9,997
July 9. 9,997	9,997
" 10. 9,997	9,997
" 11. 9,997	9,997
" 12. 9,997	9,997
" 13. 9,997	9,997

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

July 8 New York Br. str. *British Prince*..... bags 19,500

Europe:

July 8 Antwerp Germ. str. *Mainz*..... 3,000

" Rotterdam do *Rotterdam*..... 74

" Odessa R. str. *Minas*..... 675

" Genoa do *Genoa*..... 325

" Saloume do *Saloume*..... 325

" Odessa R. str. *Città di Genova*..... 1,475

" Braila do *Braila*..... 125

" Genoa do *Genoa*..... 200

" Smyrna do *Smyrna*..... 200

" Sanpaul do *Sanpaul*..... 125

" Santos do *Santos*..... 79

" Hamburg Germ. str. *Putzmann*..... 1,535

Rosario:

July 11 River Plate Br. str. *Magdalena*..... 363

Costa Rica:

July 7 Southern ports str. *Itapana*..... 109

July 11 Northern ports str. *Itapana*..... 1,085

The receipts for the past week were 35,413 bags against 39,933 bags for the previous week and 47,231 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

No. 6..... July 13 11,000 July 7 10,000

" 8..... " 10,000 " 10,000

" 10..... " 10,000 " 10,000

" 12..... " 9,800 " 9,800

## SANTOS

The Association Commercial of Santos has published the following statistical return of the coffee receipts and shipments at that port during the crop-year ending June 30th last, with names of exporters and destinations:

CROP-YEAR 1899—1900	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL IN SEMESTER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL 12 MONTHS
Exports:														
Entrées	712,091	1,130,981	1,015,779	758,533	555,219	433,007	4,605,621	332,012	211,165	149,169	116,023	77,519	220,223	5,711,732
Shipments	400,357	785,358	922,023	999,089	839,190	427,758	4,283,775	595,953	243,091	220,185	163,896	94,683	230,779	5,744,362
Exporters:														
Goetz, Hays & Co.	113,212	169,153	142,861	100,793	123,391	68,350	607,660	70,000	17,000	67,754	17,382	3,000	777	607,660
Articke Brothers & Co.	50,547	89,014	53,370	29,679	13,400	8,127	242,421	20,780	17,000	17,382	3,000	777	777	242,421
Theodor Wille & Co.	40,559	110,513	79,509	124,902	121,148	25,803	542,410	87,608	48,735	14,755	26,801	13,529	29,071	705,899
Nanniam Gepp & Co. Ltd.	49,849	70,340	174,010	175,728	113,087	80,281	687,572	97,000	35,044	35,044	29,500	18,150	61,079	1,000,000
Auguste Leuk & Co.	31,395	57,299	41,550	54,490	31,500	25,602	259,337	4,500	6,500	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	280,507
Karl Valais & Co.	26,081	45,655	31,500	88,549	37,500	1,500	235,208	2,000	500	4,750	1,605	1,605	4,801	249,112
E. Johnson & Co.	18,753	49,077	57,775	47,720	33,000	12,500	251,141	71,600	22,250	10,900	9,501	500	28,401	401,196
Aré & Co.	12,920	24,273	39,000	51,790	45,400	15,000	189,195	5,450	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	192,355
Hard Rand & Co.	11,909	35,057	28,537	15,125	38,222	10,251	138,121	19,397	9,000	12,628	8,775	8,400	10,417	207,478
J. W. Deane & Co.	9,049	18,691	45,001	34,777	41,529	21,093	188,507	27,054	12,850	25,418	17,872	14,178	21,347	279,534
Krische & Co.	5,573	16,902	29,635	17,779	11,854	5,800	83,541	6,000	3,700	7,712	14,201	5,011	12,339	148,661
Holworthy, Ellis & Co.	6,803	8,698	9,943	16,000	18,400	2,480	62,168	5,800	5,450	5,450	5,800	3,75	250	74,211
Nosack & Co.	6,559	17,418	26,182	26,919	16,549	8,484	106,676	5,800	1,735	5,000	12,100	4,000	5,810	128,596
Rosé & Knoke	5,009	26,384	31,501	19,197	25,246	6,813	155,268	24,785	8,759	30,770	13,104	4,000	7,174	248,661
Henri Wollé & Co.	4,000	11,759	18,750	13,500	13,000	1,318	63,805	6,800	3,750	5,500	3,503	3,503	9,800	95,570
A. Trommet & Co.	5,670	17,137	30,000	33,800	21,046	7,249	119,084	23,939	425	3,500	5,857	5,651	11,449	167,011
Zerrenner, Bulow & Co.	4,183	35,539	63,428	58,355	38,400	30,419	232,153	31,849	13,160	18,751	8,751	11,884	11,884	303,527
Lewis Brothers & Co.	2,001	6,500	10,451	7,500	9,501	.....	35,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,405
Van Leckwey & Co.	375	2,075	875	.....	.....	4,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,175
Ludwig Schweitzer	.....	3,801	10,990	.....	.....	12,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,581
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.	.....	2,400	3,618	12,500	13,679	615	32,612	6,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,540
Prado Chaves & Co.	.....	610	.....	142	613	200	363	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Schmidt & Trost	.....	2,601	8,700	.....	.....	541	17,579	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,999
George W. Knott	.....	.....	.....	3,360	489	.....	4,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,849
Others	3,641	1,799	1,187	2,171	2,774	1,580	13,141	1,144	2,147	266	707	973	2,747	20,203
Total	400,357	785,358	922,023	999,089	839,190	427,758	4,283,775	595,953	243,091	220,185	163,896	94,683	230,779	5,744,362
Destinations:														
New York	169,176	204,187	195,745	131,049	132,493	124,143	957,776	230,517	95,811	181,245	41,746	12,368	54,069	1,574,532
Hamburg	52,178	130,804	97,842	219,443	191,147	72,766	973,600	85,370	38,819	11,100	74,359	49,004	95,495	1,127,813
Havre	51,078	160,811	87,052	240,408	171,668	94,947	815,594	18,523	1,005	1,005	8,860	1,919	1,974	847,875
Rotterdam	28,312	103,004	112,570	111,803	106,875	53,676	514,745	68,396	17,114	14,600	20,911	27,807	37,008	701,710
Trieste	27,094	76,891	87,459	86,578	76,448	19,350	269,745	29,531	49,439	20,050	3,150	8,000	47,530	473,499
Antwerp	24,411	42,667	57,311	38,575	53,431	19,350	269,745	29,531	49,439	20,050	3,150	8,000	47,530	473,499
Manille	4,877	14,611	16,078	11,692	9,255	6,133	70,779	5,510	5,500	16,975	1,505	9,855	2,750	308,401
Genoa	8,925	13,944	10,890	12,693	34,459	705	81,516	14,828	5,250	2,101	570	4	39	104,660
Copenhagen	8,800	8,720	3,800	2,687	10,825	.....	48,227	5,900	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,927
New Orleans	4,791	9,009	.....	.....	18,000	.....	24,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,000
Bremen	3,697	1,200	6,351	4,530	15,855	1,804	33,497	1,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,643
Alexandria	1,445	8,905	8,915	9,737	.....	.....	30,428	1,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,429
Plume	2,000	5,979	8,910	8,500	1,731	.....	20,000	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	29,500
Bayreuth	1,750	1,750	1,390	250	750	.....	5,500	.....	250	1,500	.....	.....	.....	750
Venice	625	3,750	6,625	3,250	4,250	500	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Smyrna	375	500	.....	250	500	.....	1,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,625
Bordeaux	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,125
Colchester	250	.....	125	1,250	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Calcutta	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
Jaffa	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
Algeria	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
Oran	125	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875
Galveston	.....	3,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,497	.....	3,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,481
Montevideo	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,497
Constantinople	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	1,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,390
Santhampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chennai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livorno	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa-Artico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changhai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constantine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	400,357	785,358	922,023	999,089	839,190	427,758	4,283,775	595,953	243,091	220,185	163,896	94,683	230,779	5,744,362



Imports.

Flour.—Only 10 barrels arrived last week by the *Agay Lays* from Trieste. The market is quiet. Our quotations were as follows:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	—
do 2nd	—24 000
Baltimore 1st	—21 000
do 2nd	—22 000
Western and Interior	—23 000
River Plate	10 000—32 000
Local Mills	24 600—25 500

Coffee.—The *Catania* brought 2,740 tubs and 250 cases from New York. Last week we quote from 40 000 to 42 000 per case, 63 000 for C. R. C., and 45 000 for 10 000 for other qualities.

Lard.—The receipts were 1,500 kegs from New York by the *Catania*. The prices improved 20 reis in pound last week and now we quote from 600 to 620 reis per pound.

Pork.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Rice.—The arrivals during the week were 500 bags by the *Heidelberg* from Bremen. Brokers quote from 15 500 to 16 000 per bag wholesale.

White Pine.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Pitch Pine.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—The receipts were 16,000 cases ex *Catania* from New York. Quotations unchanged.

Rosin.—Arrivals nil. The prices are nominal.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Cement.—The *Heidelberg* brought 3,850 barrels from Bremen. There were no sales reported during the week.

Indian Corn.—No entries. We quote from \$500 to 10 000 per bag of native.

Bran.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Hay.—There were no receipts. Brokers quote at 160 reis per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—No arrivals.

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Quotations are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Pernambuco and Macaé	175 000—180 000
Itatia and Aracá	165 000—170 000
Campos	180 000—185 000
Augra and Paraty	170 000—185 000
Paratyba	170 000—175 000
Alcohol of 56 to 58 deg.	250 000—290 000
ditto	300 000—310 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 9.  
BUENOS AIRES.—Br. sc. *Proferre*; 243 tons; Tretry; 17 ds; jerked beef to G. Gudgeon & Co.  
JULY 10.  
Oporto.—Port. bk. *Triumpho*; 49 tons; Reis; 52 ds; sundries to Macedo Jr. & Co.  
JULY 11.  
Oporto.—Port. bk. *Maria Estha*; 553 tons; Rubin; 54 ds; sundries to J. A. Gonçalves Sait & Co.  
JULY 14.  
PORTLAND.—Br. bk. *Gazelle*; 999 tons; Green; 63 ds; lumber to order.  
CARDIFF.—Br. sp. *H. Kyrie*; 2,172 tons; Jones; 48 ds; coal to Brax. Coal Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 9.  
TALTA.—Br. sp. *Scottish Lochs*; 2,456 tons; Parkhill; ballast.  
JULY 10.  
TALTA.—Br. bk. *Cambray Chief*; 1,381 tons; Williams; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—1 3/4 cents and 5 1/2 % primage per bag of coffee.  
NEW ORLEANS.—1 3/4 cents and 5 1/2 % primage per bag of coffee.  
ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
ROTTERDAM.—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
HAMBURG.—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
GENOA.—1 3/4 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
MARSEILLES.—1 3/4 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
HAVRE.—1 3/4 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
TRIESTE.—1 3/4 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
LONDON.—30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
CAPE TOWN.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.  
P. ELIZABETH.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.  
PORT NATAL.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.  
EAST LONDON.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.  
DELAGOS BAY.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.  
MOSSSEL BAY.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.  
MONTVIDEO.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.  
S. AIRE.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

R. PLATE.—Span. str. *Sau Ignacio*; 527 barrels of coffee.  
BORDAUX.—Fr. str. *Chili*; 325 bags do do.  
CAPE OF G. HOPE.—Br. str. *Elbe*; 2,000 do do.  
do do.—Br. str. *Me*; 400 do do.  
CONSTANTINOPLE.—Il. str. *Was*; 250 do do.  
DIEBAGATCH.—do do; 500 do do.  
GENOA.—do do; 125 do do.  
HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Santos*; 5,000 do do.  
MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. *Les Alpes*; 200 do do.  
NEW YORK.—Br. str. *Oliver*; 18,000 do do.  
ODessa.—Il. str. *Washington*; 1,200 do do.  
SALONIQUE.—do do; 375 do do.  
TRIESTE.—Aust. str. *Nagy Lajos*; 7,100 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Adana P. Spain. New York  
Albano. Setubal 14 June  
Caruaruon Bay. Cardiff  
Dorade. Sunderland 12 June  
Dow Porto II. Baltimore 3 June  
Gare Diering. Portland  
Hansa Berg. Rangoon 11 Apr  
Havest Queen. Philadelphia  
Lavinia. Rangoon 23 Apr.  
Lugtenor. Cardiff  
Lutner. Cardiff  
Metropolis. Bristol 11 May.  
Mouduu del Orya. Marseilles  
Patriphaly. Cardiff  
Scottish Hills. Cardiff  
Scottish Alford. Cardiff 14 June  
Vergine d'la Guavina. Marseilles  
Vasco de Gama. Antwerp 16 June  
Whe H'Vang. Baltimore 10 June

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
July		
10. Macadalea South'pton	17 ds. C. J. Cazaly	
10. Heidelberg Bremen	12 ds. H. Stoltz & Co.	
10. Genova	28 ds. R. Campos	
10. Orupesa	Valparaiso 14 ds. Wilson Sons & Co.	
11. Calcutta	New York 23 ds. 17. Johnston & Co.	
12. N. Lajos	Fiume 5 ds. Roulaner & Co.	
13. Cordoba	Havre 35 ds. J. Lepert	
13. Elbe	River Plate 5 ds. C. J. Cazaly	
14. Santos	Hamburg 23 ds. R. Johnston & Co.	
14. Manin	River Plate 6 ds. Rio Flour Mills.	
15. J. North	Newport 24 ds. M. Maritimes	

Departures of foreign steamers.

NAME	FOR	CARGO
July 9. Minas	Genoa	Sundries.
9. Valcutia	New Orleans	Ballast.
10. Orupesa	Liverpool	Sundries.
11. City of Genova	Genoa	Sundries.
11. Macadalea	River Plate	Sundries.
12. Calcutta	Buenos Aires	Ballast.
12. N. Lajos	Santos	In transit.
13. Cordoba	do	do
13. Elbe	Southampton	Sundries.
14. Santos	Calcutta	Ballast.
14. Heidelberg	Santos	In transit.

\*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 15th, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk. Josephine	770	July 1	Baltimore.	J. L. Biset.
sc. Santa-Anna	263	4	New York.	W. Guim. Co.
British				
sp. Karoo	1,078	June 8	Cardiff.	W. Sons Co.
bk. Miesfeld	1,274	21	do	Brax Coal Co.
sp. C. Cardigan	1,250	July 3	Liverpool.	Gaz Co.
sc. Preference	312	4	Rangoon.	J. Moore Co.
bk. Annasont	1,373	9	B. Aires.	G. Gind. Co.
bk. Gazelle	620	14	Portland.	To order
sp. Valkyrie	2,172	14	Cardiff.	Brax Coal Co.
French				
bk. Pres. F. Faure	2,201	June 16	N. Calad.	To order.
bk. D. Anne	1,114	July 8	Rangoon.	H. Stoltz Co.
Norwegian				
bk. Bayard	1,117	May 16	Mobile.	To order.
bk. Imperator	993	July 8	B. Aires.	To order.
Portuguese				
bk. Triumpho	491	July 12	Oporto.	Macedo J.
bk. Maria Emilia	353	17	do	J. A. G. Stos.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JULY 9.		
68 Apolices, 58	825 000	
113 do	830	
1 do (500\$) at rate of	800	
1 do (500\$) do	800	
1 do (400\$) do	800	
1 do 22,400\$ (cert.) at rate of	795	
35 do 12,000\$ do	800	
58 do 1895	805	
6 do	804	

75 do	803
110 do	800
20 do	835
10 do	909
56 Imprestimo Municipal	153
100 do	153
100 do	151
15 do (reg.)	152
15 deb. Sorocabana-Itanaia R. R.	45

Banks.

20 Republica	188 000
--------------	---------

Cotton mills.

200 Alliança	190 000
100 Progresso Industrial	200

Railways.

40 Oeste de Minas	58 000
5 V. F. Sapucahy	18
44 do do	19 500
100 do do	20

Agriculture.

300 Melhoramentos no Brazil	20 000
100 Sal e Navegação	48 500

JULY 10.

4 Apolices, 58	835 000
15 do	840
53 do 1895	795
29 do	799
174 do	500
103 Imprestimo Municipal	151
202 do do	151 500
80 deb. Sorocabana-Itanaia R. R.	45

Banks.

100 Republica	156 000
88 do	157

Miscellaneous.

100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	19 500
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JULY 11.

20 Apolices, 58	840 000
2 do	847
19 do	840
130 do	840
19 do	851
20 do	853
1 do (600\$) at rate of	760
9 do (500\$) do	800
9 do 2,600\$ do	800
1 do 7,500\$ (cert.) at rate of	795
1 do 1895	800
1 do	805
4 do	810
20 do (reg.)	850
33 do	840
6 do 1897	150
51 do (reg.)	900
100 Imprestimo Municipal	150
70 do do	151
40 do do (reg.)	150
12 do	153
100 deb. Sorocabana-Itanaia R. R.	45
100 Impreza Viacao	17

Banks.

50 Lavoura e Commercio	112 500
70 Republica	170
100 do	183

Cotton mills.

100 Industrial Mineira	100 000
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Railways.

65 V. F. Sapucahy	18 500
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Miscellaneous.

100 Sal e Navegação	48 500
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JULY 12.

20 Apolices, 58	835 000
4 do	840
54 do	840
7 do (500\$) at rate of	800
45 do 1895 (cert.) at rate of	810
27 do	814
7 do	820
60 do (reg.)	840
32 do	850
14 do	860
15 do 1897 (reg.)	955
35 do	960
1 do	970
5 Imprestimo Municipal	150
150 do do	151

Banks.

20 Commercial	200 000
200 Lavoura e Commercio	111 500
1 Republica	185
200 do	183
5 do	182 500
175 do	181
65 do	180 500
30 do	245
25 Rural e Hypothecario	245

Railways.

2000 Uniao Sorocabana-Itanaia (30 %)	25 000
50 V. F. Sapucahy	18 500
97 do do	18

JULY 13.

3 Apolices, 58	860 000
1 do	865
17 do	867
13 do	870
1 do (500\$) at rate of	820
2 do (600\$) do	830
4 do (200\$) do	830
4 do 1895	830
6 do	835
28 do 1897	960
23 do (reg.)	960
35 deb. Sorocabana-Itanaia R. R.	45
300 " Brazil Industrial (mill.)	195
20 " Jornal do Commercio	170

Banks.

212 Republica	180 000
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Cotton mills.

100 Alliança	190 000
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Railways.

1200 Uniao Sorocabana-Itanaia (30 %)	25 000
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Agriculture.

400 Melhoramentos no Brazil	19 500
1500 Obras Hydraulicas	10

JULY 14.

National holiday.

FRIDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Banco	Commercio e Industria	100 000	100 000
Conductor e Agricola	100 000	34 600	60 000
Credito Real da Carteira II	—	125 032	—
Lavadores	—	122 000	—
Mercantil de Santos	—	—	—
S. Paulo	150 000	140 000	—
Ribeirão Preto	—	100 000	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	—	285 000	—
do do (45 %)	—	135 000	—
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	74 000	67 000	—
Santos	—	—	—
Cia Agua e Luz	—	—	—
Antarctica	—	200 000	—
Argos Paulista	—	6 000	—
Pavilh Paulista	—	—	—
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	—	—	—
Gaz de S. Paulo	—	—	—
Italo Paulista	—	25 000	—
Laplon	160 000	110 000	—
Mechanics	—	116 000	—
Melhoramentos de Brotas	—	56 000	—
Mogiana (all paid)	238 000	230 000	—
idem (at 30 days)	—	238 000	—
Panista	244 000	230 000	—
idem (at 30 days)	255 000	241 000	—
Pogredor	—	35 000	—
Stupakoff	—	—	—
Telephonica	—	80 000	—
União Sportiva	95 000	80 000	—
Viação Paulista	13 000	5 000	—

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